



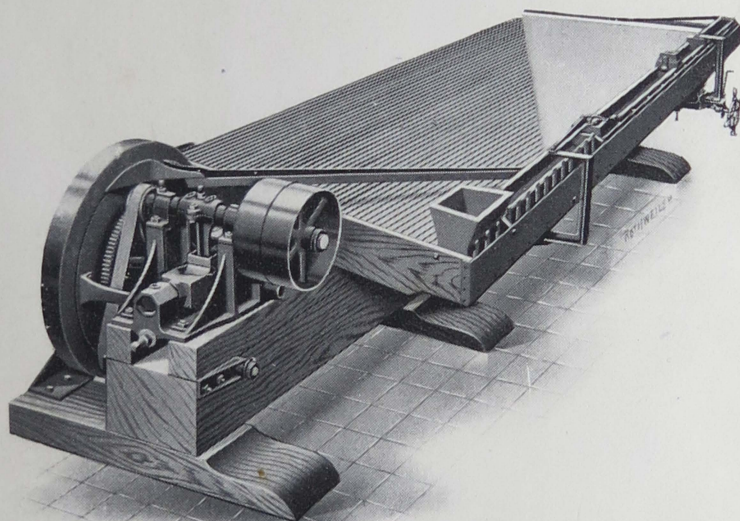
Bulletin No. 5

Third Edition, Sept., 1910



The No. 5 Wilfley Concentrator

Timber-Frame



**The MINE AND SMELTER
SUPPLY COMPANY**

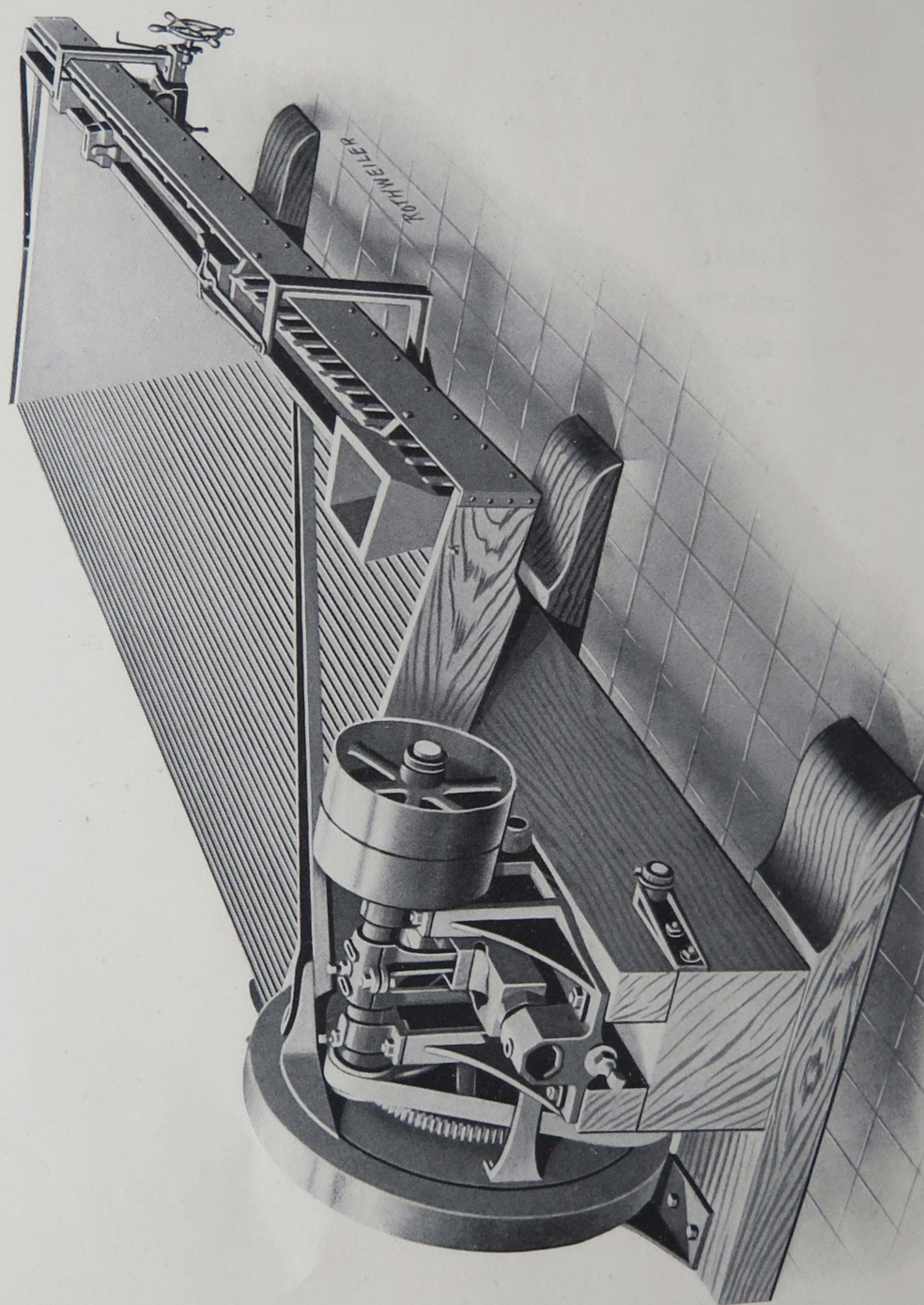
DENVER · SALT LAKE CITY · EL PASO · MEXICO CITY ·
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SOLE OWNERS AND MANUFACTURERS
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Introductory

IN this era of progress in the arts and sciences, the art of ore dressing has received its greatest contribution from the patented invention of the Wilfley Concentrating Table. Its great merit and superiority over all existing machines for *separating valuable minerals from worthless gangue* lies in its larger capacity per unit, and higher grade product.

This improvement in ore dressing apparatus has made possible the profitable reduction of much low grade ore hitherto beyond economical treatment, and has in many instances been the means of changing losses into profits.

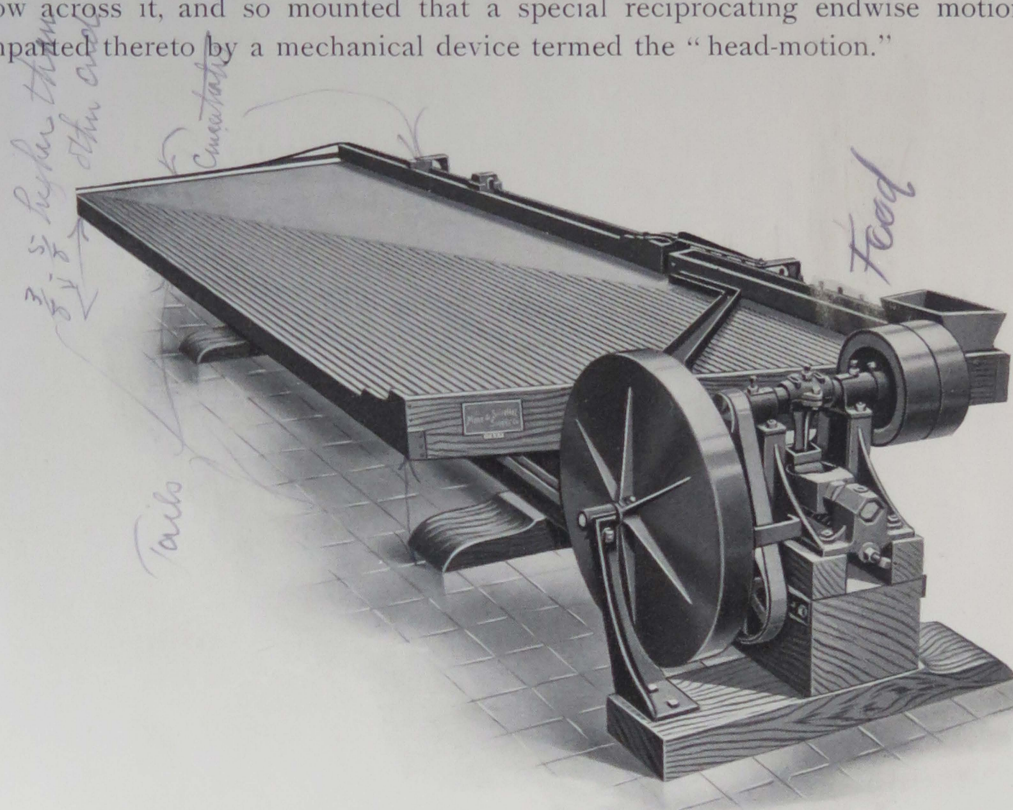
Fifteen thousand Wilfley Concentrating Tables in use all over the world testify to its enormous success and well deserved popularity.

The Wilfley Concentrating Table is no exception to the rule that all good things have their imitators, but it is so complete and *correct in principle* as to have thus far defied all attempts of imitators whose machines have invariably lacked in some measure the distinctive Wilfley efficiency.

We therefore recommend the Wilfley Concentrating Table for consideration to intending purchasers of wet concentrating apparatus.

General Description

THE WILFLEY CONCENTRATOR is a transversely inclined, endwise reciprocating table provided with a surface partly riffled and partly unriffled, which is called the "deck," so transversely inclined that a sheet or film of water, composed of the feed water conveying the ore pulps and the washing or dressing water, may be caused to flow across it, and so mounted that a special reciprocating endwise motion may be imparted thereto by a mechanical device termed the "head-motion."



The motion necessary to be imparted to the deck of a concentrating table of this type consists in moving it substantially longitudinally of the riffle cleats upon its surface, and toward the concentrates discharge end from a position of comparative rest, with a gradually accelerated speed to the end of the stroke, reversing the direction quickly with a maximum of speed, which gradually diminishes during the return to the position of "comparative rest" at the beginning of the forward stroke.

This has the desired effect of agitating and inducing the stratification of the settling material, which is caught in the channels between the riffle cleats, and advancing the same at each stroke of the mechanism toward the riffle tips, where the cross-flowing wash water accomplishes the final cleaning and removal of gangue as the material approaches and passes the riffled tips, and the heavier concentrates, in the order of their specific gravities, pass out upon the cleaned ore plane, and are carried forward thereupon to the concentrates discharge end of the deck and into the concentrates box, the middlings being returned upon the table, if desired, and the tailings rejected as waste.

THE DECK is constructed of narrow strips of best redwood obtainable, laid diagonally to avoid warping, upon a stout wooden frame, reinforced with woodfilled pressed steel stringers, and two steel cross bearing trusses.

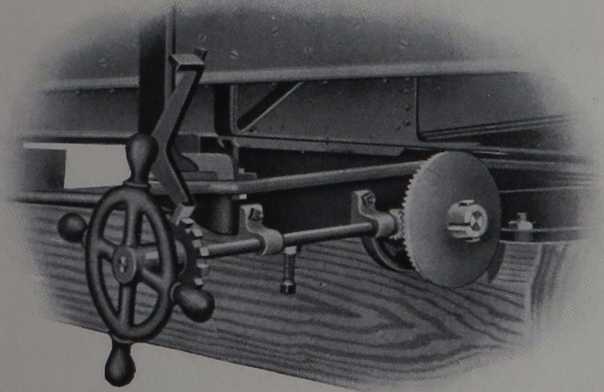
This construction has been found to answer every requirement of rigidity and lightness; having no truss rods, the warping effect experienced to some extent in the earlier types is eliminated.



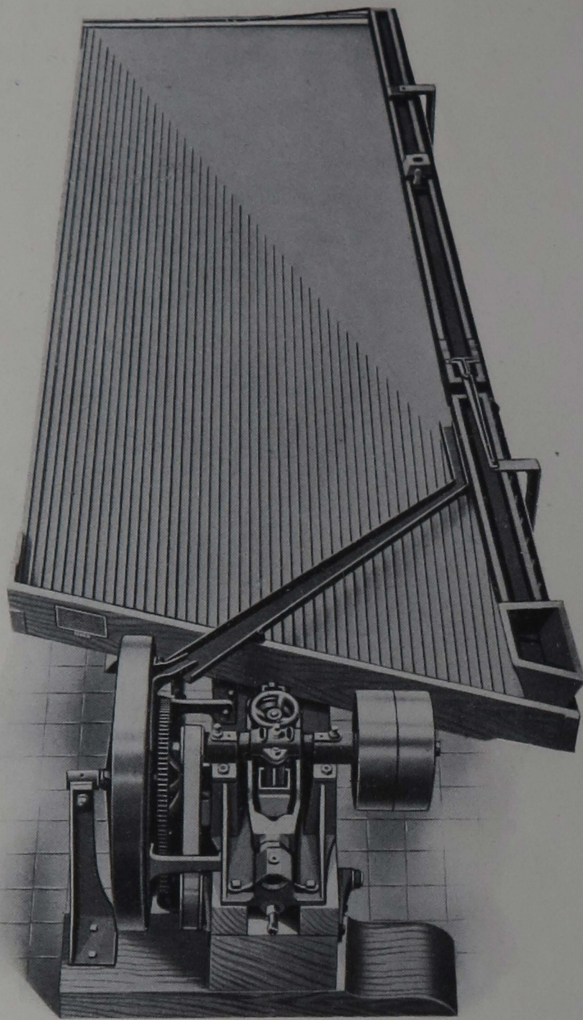
Shaping the deck as shown, with the head end cut back diagonally from the feed box, reduces the total length of the table, also the moving weight, but does not reduce the effective deck area.

Owing to its rigidity and lightness, the deck responds properly to the rapid reciprocating motion imparted to it by the head motion.

The table or deck proper is supported on four chilled iron rockers, set in tilting beams, resting in cast-iron chairs, which are bolted rigidly to timber frame. These tilting beams are adjusted in unison to any slope desired, by a hand wheel, at the upper side of the table. This tilting device is provided with a positive LOCK for maintaining the adjustment desired.



THE HEAD MOTION consists of a main frame supporting an eccentric shaft, upon which is mounted a pitman. This pitman engages a pair of toggles at its lower end through which motion is imparted to the table deck by means of an iron yoke. The length of the stroke is easily adjusted from maximum to minimum by turning a small hand wheel. All bearings are arranged to insure adequate and continuous lubrication.



THE TABLE SURFACE is covered with linoleum and a series of riffles of varying length, running lengthwise of the table and terminating in a *diagonal line*, as shown in the illustration.

After years of continuous service and exhaustive experiments, a table covering made of a special grade of linoleum has been adopted as the best material for this purpose, possessing in combination the following essential requirements:

It is durable and impervious to water.

It has a peculiarly sensitive holding action on the minerals.

It is easily replaced and readily transported without damage.

RIFFLES. The riffles are made of sugar pine and tacked with small brads upon the linoleum surface.

The longest and deepest riffle is placed along the lower or tailings discharge side, and extends the full length of the table. The shortest and shallowest riffle, about 4 feet long, is

placed near the upper or feed side of the deck, starting from the head end of the table and parallel to the long riffle.

Between these two are placed the forty-four remaining riffles, spaced equi-distant and parallel $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch centers, their tips terminating in a *diagonal line* drawn between the tips of the short and long riffles.

The riffles are all of the same width, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, but of varying depth. The longest and deepest riffle is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep at the head end, tapering uniformly to a feather edge at its tip. The shortest and shallowest riffle is usually $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep at the head end, also tapering uniformly to a feather edge at its tip. The intervening riffles increase uniformly in depth at the head end from the shallowest to the deepest, all ending in a feather edge on the *diagonal line*.

Conditions sometimes warrant variations in the depth of the riffles.

PULP FEED BOX. The pulp is fed upon the table through the medium of a feed box provided with a series of delivery holes in its upper side. The feed box, being attached to the table, partakes of its motion, thereby agitating the pulp and insuring an even and proper distribution of the feed.

WASH WATER BOX. The wash water on the table is delivered along the upper side by an open box of special construction designed to properly distribute it in a thin film across the table deck. This open box form is adopted as the standard, for in most mills the water supply is drawn from flumes or pumped from creeks and carries in suspension twigs, leaves, etc., that, in accumulating, stop up the delivery holes. By this arrangement of the water supply, the holes are always open to inspection from the inside and may be readily cleaned.

MIDDLINGS RETURN. At the lower concentrates corner of the deck is a fixed spout for receiving the middlings. This spout is placed just under the edge of the table with a narrow slot in the upper side for receiving same. From this spout the middlings are led either to the elevating wheel or to subsequent apparatus for further treatment.

The elevator wheel discharges into the middlings return launder, made of pressed steel, attached to feed box on table deck; the receiving end of this launder is so designed that no splash is produced by the motion of the table.

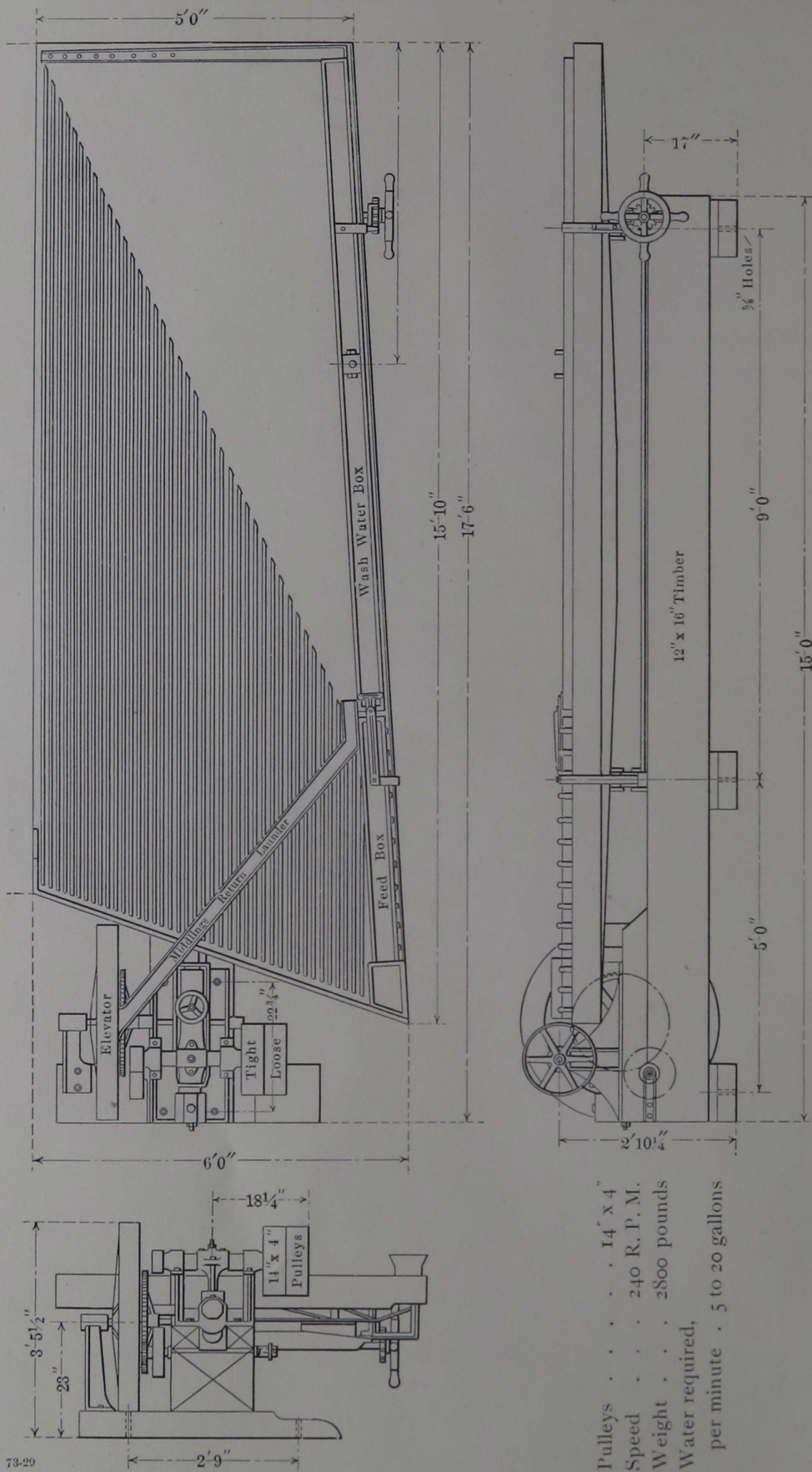
Erection of Table

A firm foundation should be provided for the Wilfley Concentrating Table to prevent, as far as possible, any extraneous vibration being imparted to it.

To bolt up the main frame, lay the main frame timber on blocks or horses; insert frame bolts with lug washers through foot blocks, then pass bolts through proper holes in main frame timber and lower the same to floor, so that frame rests on foot blocks, and frame bolts project through the main frame timber. Next place head motion block and head motion frame, No. 1, in position, tightening the nuts thoroughly. Then place chairs, No. 30, in position and tighten nuts. The chairs are now ready to receive tilting beams, No. 53. Then pass tilting shaft, No. 58, through tilting beams with adjusting cams, No. 35, in position on shaft.

Take tilting hand wheel shaft, No. 24, with hand wheel, No. 23, lock wheel, No. 23A, two brackets, No. 67, and pinion, No. 25, all attached to same, and bolt brackets, No. 67, to rear tilting beam, No. 53. Place rocker dies, No. 29, on tilting beams and set rockers, No. 28, on dies. Then lay deck in position on rockers and fasten deck to head motion by adjusting jam nuts on No. 68.

The motion base, No. 1, can now be securely bolted to the main base frame and the motion eccentric shaft, No. 3, with the boxes, No. 13a and 13b, and the pitman, No. 5B, in their respective places. The thrust bar, No. 2, is next placed in its boxes in the motion base and thimble dies, No. 44, put in place. The stroke adjusting hand wheel, No. 16, and stroke adjusting block, No. 8, are next put in place and $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch by 5-inch set screw with jam nut is screwed into the end of the motion base with spring, No. 49, and spring washer, No. 12, in place. Then drop the front and rear toggle seats, No. 10B, and toggles, No. 9, in position. Next compress spring sufficiently with set screw to make the toggles fit snugly.



The No. 5 Wilfley Concentrating Table

Bolt a No. 66 bracket to each side of timber frame; pass the countershaft, No. 60, through same, place collar, No. 72, on one end; the elevator pulley, No. 64, and pinion, No. 41, on the other end. Next place elevator shaft, No. 21, with large gear, No. 40, mounted on same, in bearing provided for it in the motion base. Elevator splash guard, No. 54, with brackets, Nos. 37 and 38, bolted to same is next put in position. Bracket, No. 37, is bolted to the motion base and bracket, No. 38, is bolted to the main base frame, and the top elevator spout, No. 36, is screwed to the splash guard. The bottom elevator spout, No. 42, is now bolted to the splash guard and the elevator, No. 51, is put in place and the set screws tightened.

Bolt outboard bearing stand, No. 55, to foot block, No. 56, slip outboard bearing box over shaft and bolt to No. 55. Next bolt feed box on end and side of deck and then bolt water box brackets, Nos. 45 and 46, on end of tilting beams and bolt water box in position on brackets. The elevator spout, No. 39, supported in spout bracket, No. 61, is then screwed to feed box.

Conveyor spout, No. 57, is supported by hanger, No. 34, attached to head sill and hanger, No. 69, attached to stringer under deck. The deck is held in position against lateral movement by a flexible wooden bar connection, No. 32, connected on one end to deck through bracket, No. 32a, and the other end to rear tilting beam through bracket, No. 32B.

Place balance wheel, No. 48, on eccentric shaft next to bearing and tighten set screws. Then put on loose pulley, No. 47, and retaining collar.

Bolt lock wheel pawl, No. 23B, to water box bracket, No. 45, in place on rear tilting beam, to properly engage lock wheel, No. 23A.

Proceed to place linoleum.

The Linoleum

Linoleum is a peculiar substance, which requires special care in its handling to insure a satisfactory result.

To provide adequate protection in shipment, we ship it in the form of a roll and crated.

We advise that linoleums be unpacked on arrival, laid out flat, kept dry and stored in a warm room if possible.

Great caution must be observed not to unroll or bend the linoleum when cold, or cracking will surely result.

Never heat before a fire, for uneven warming will cause puffs which can never be removed.

Be careful before placing the linoleum on the tables to thoroughly inspect the deck surface to see that no chips, grit or projections interfere with the linoleum lying perfectly flat.

In placing the linoleum, allow it to project $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch over the tailings side and concentrates end; the surplus length being allowed to curl up over fillet at head end; put in a few tacks to hold in place, taking care to smooth out linoleum as flat as possible. Should puffs or loose spots appear do not attempt to flatten by tacking; after linoleum is wet and used a few days it will shrink up and flatten out.

Then apply riffles, starting with the longest riffle at the lower or tailings side of the table and work toward the feed box, spacing $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches apart as marked.

After riffles are all tacked in place, tack linoleum down carefully all around the edges, carefully fitting quarter round on upper or feed side, to prevent dirt and water working beneath the linoleum.

Operation of the No. 5 Wilfley Table

The table should be started with but little fall toward the waste discharge side and the thin sheet of water should cover evenly the entire table except that portion immediately below the feed opening. When the feed is turned on, the table will then be entirely and evenly covered.

Do not shut off the wash water on one portion of the table and concentrate it upon another. The fundamental idea of this table is to constantly wash away small particles of silica.

From the time the pulp reaches the table until the concentrates drop into the box, the silica, or waste material, which forms the upper stratum of the pulp, should be constantly carried toward the waste launder by a thin sheet or film of cross-flowing water.

When the concentrates begin to come off the end of the table, the side of the table is to be raised or lowered until the line of final separation between the concentrates and waste terminates at the lower concentrates discharge corner, the concentrates passing over the concentrates discharge end of the table, the middlings into the middlings return trough, and the tailings into the tail-race and rejected as waste.

The spring has nothing whatever to do with the stroke, but is simply a cushion to keep the moving parts in proper connection. This spring should be run as loosely as possible.

After the table has been started and is working smoothly, the spring should be loosened to a point where a slight pound can be noticed in the motion, then tighten slowly until the pound ceases. Its adjustment is then complete until such time as the bearings may have worn slightly more to place. Any further tightening of the spring only puts a greater strain on the bearings, causes greater friction and makes the spring liable to breakage in cold weather.

The movement when shipped is adjusted for a stroke of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, as this has been found to usually give the best results. In making adjustment to suit the ore, raise the stroke adjustment block to shorten the stroke and lower it to lengthen the stroke. The limit of short stroke adjustment is reached when toggles form a straight line on the downward stroke of pitman.

Always allow ample time to elapse after an adjustment, in which to note results, as the entire bed of concentrates on the table must be moved before the effect becomes apparent. The table can be adjusted to do good work by observing the concentrates as they pass off the table, but the advisability of allowing more or less silica in the

concentrates as they pass off the table is only to be determined by assay. Panning of the waste material is not always reliable. Assaying is the only certain check on the performance of the table.

LONGITUDINAL SETTING. Experience has shown the advisability of setting the table "uphill" toward the concentrates end; the amount of incline varies with conditions and character of ore being treated and ranges from $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A normal range is from $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch—final adjustment can be made by raising or lowering rockers, No. 28, to suit.

Caution to Operators

Before tilting the table or adjusting the rockers, No. 28, always break the connection between the head motion and table deck, by loosening the jam nuts on draw bar, No. 68.

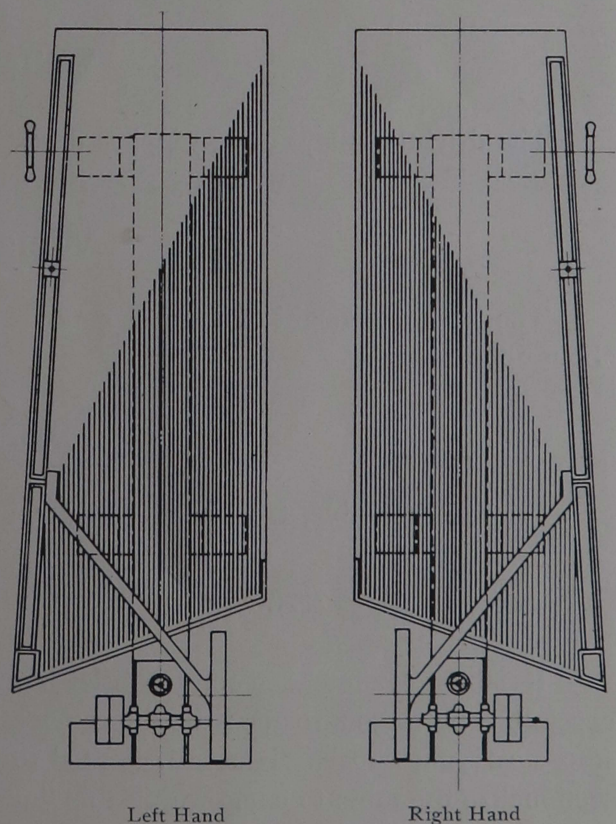
Be careful to see that the table deck bears evenly on all four rockers before tightening jam nuts.

The rockers, No. 28, should stand vertical when table is at midstroke; the required adjustment can be made at draw bar, No. 68.

Right and Left Hand Tables

A right hand table has the feed-box on the right hand corner when viewed from the head motion end.

When ordering, always specify whether right or left hand tables are wanted and the quantity of each.



Capacity

The capacity of the table varies with the character of the ore, the fineness to which it is crushed, and the treatment to which it has been previously subjected. Its minimum rating is about 10 tons per 24 hours and its maximum rating from 30 to 40 tons. It has been found possible, in exceptional cases, to handle 50 tons in 24 hours.

Water

The amount of wash water required varies with the character of the ore to be concentrated, ranging from 5 to 20 gallons per minute.

Power

Three-quarter horse-power is ample for each concentrator.

Speed

A uniform speed of 240 revolutions per minute has been found best adapted to general conditions, and where possible, the motive power driving the concentrators should be independent of that driving other machinery in the mill.

Pulleys

The driving pulleys are 14 inches diameter by 4 inches face, tight and loose.

Weight

The shipping weight of the No. 5 Wilfley Table is about 3000 pounds, net weight about 2800 pounds.

Price

Price of this table, f. o. b. cars Denver, is \$450.00.

For Mule-back Transportation

If tables are intended for localities remote from railroad transportation, and inaccessible by wagon roads, it becomes necessary to transport them by pack animals, whose carrying capacity is usually limited to 350 pounds. For such requirements we sectionalize the table to come within this limit, at an additional charge of \$25.00.

Wilfley Principles Explained

Superior efficiency, as well as greatly increased capacity over other machines, is accomplished in the Wilfley patented construction by the division of the deck, or concentrating surface, into two areas or planes, with definite regard to, and so as to effectively take advantage of, the *natural* arrangement of the constituents of the ore pulps under treatment, in diagonal bands, in the order of their respective specific gravities, which results from the action upon such ore pulps of the two forces to which the same are subjected, viz: the endwise reciprocating motion imparted to the deck, and the transverse flow of the wash water across the same, these two forces being exerted at right angles to each other.

In the Wilfley standard construction, which is patented, riffle cleats are placed upon the deck of the table *where and only where* they subserve a useful purpose and produce practical results, and they are so terminated as to dispense with their presence where they are not required, but where, if present, they would detract from the efficiency of the table. These riffles are so disposed upon the deck as to furnish support to and automatically control the *natural diagonal alignment* of the pulp constituents, while affording means for repeated selective action, by alternating riffle protection with repeated exposure to wash water. They terminate on a corresponding *diagonal* line, with advancing tips conforming thereto, along and *diagonally* down the transverse slope of the deck, combining the co-operative functions of a "roughing" or distinctively *riffled area* with a *relatively smoother area*; the *riffled area* serving to catch and hold the heavier particles comprising the values, and some of the valueless gangue, in the intervening channels, permitting the greater portion of the gangue to be carried by the wash water downward and across the transverse slope, while under the influence of the endwise motion imparted the pulps are agitated, causing the values and some of the gangue to become stratified in the channels in the order of their respective specific gravities, the values at the bottom overlaid by the gangue; in which stratified arrangement they are advanced along the channels, under the protection and guidance of the riffle-cleats, toward the *diagonal line of the advancing riffle tips*.

As the riffle tips are approached, the overlying gangue and some of the lighter particles of valuable mineral are gradually pared off by the gradual withdrawal of the protection of the riffle cleats, due to their gradual decrease in height, and the consequent gradual exposure and subjection of the stratified material in the channels to the cross-flow of the wash water, which removes and carries downward the lighter particles of gangue, with which may be associated some of the lighter particles of valuable mineral, which are afforded opportunities to settle in the channels further down the slope of the deck, there to be held, stratified and further advanced, while the heavy particles of valuable mineral, with which may be associated some of the heaviest of the particles of gangue which are retained in the channels, continue to be so guided and advanced to the riffle tips, where the riffle protection is entirely withdrawn, allowing the cross-flow of the wash water to completely remove the remaining overlying gangue, together with which there may be associated some of the lighter particles of the valuable minerals, which are carried to the next advancing riffle tip below, where they are again afforded an opportunity for selection and separation by exposure to the cross-flow

of the wash water, which removes more of the lighter particles while allowing the heavier values to settle on the surface of the deck and thereby come under the control of the endwise movement and be impelled forward into the bands of cleaned concentrates. This selective operation is repeated from riffle tip to advancing riffle tip below, as the material there under treatment progresses *diagonally downward* and *forward*, the heaviest of the gangue and the lightest of the mineral values being thus afforded opportunity to come forward for repeated washing or "panning," and the repeated selective action described (each and every of the repeated exposures to the wash water described, resulting in the parting and recovery of some of the particles of valuable mineral from their associated particles of gangue) until by means of the numerous repetitions of the operation the valueless gangue may be entirely removed, and all the values parted and recovered therefrom. At each washing the particles of valuable mineral which have been segregated from the gangue pass out upon the unriffled surface lying beyond the riffle tips into the bands of cleaned mineral, which are being progressed to and discharged over the concentrates discharge end of the deck. The relatively smooth or unriffled area, extending from the riffle tips to the concentrates discharge end of the deck, supports and conveys the cleaned concentrates (which have been forced by exposure to the wash water to part company with the last remaining particles of the gangue as the riffle tips are approached and reached) into the concentrates box, while also supporting and conveying the wash water as it flows downward to the riffles extending below. In brief, the riffle area *stratifies* and thus *prepares* the ore pulps for the separation of values and waste which takes place by force of exposure to the wash water as the protection of the riffles is withdrawn, and the transition from protection to exposure is made by the Wilfley disposition of the riffle cleats, to occur along and within the zone of the *natural diagonal* arrangement of the pulp constituents, so as to take advantage thereof, instead of disrupting and destroying the same, as occurs if riffle cleats of any considerable height are extended through that zone.

Since the advent of the Wilfley Concentrator, among the significant occurrences which demonstrate beyond all cavil the great merit of the Wilfley invention, which is embodied in the standard construction illustrated in this bulletin, as well as its superiority over all other machines designed and intended for the same work, are the following:

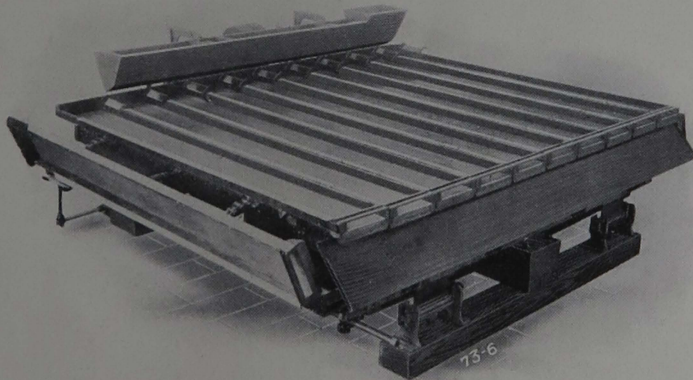
First. Its advent met with immediate, and has been followed up by universal, recognition by the practical mill operators of the entire mining world, as is best evidenced by the installation of upwards of *fifteen thousand* of these machines in the mining sections, covering not only those of the United States, but of all parts of the world.

Second. It has commanded the recognition of a large number of inventors, who, as the application files of more than fifty U. S. Letters Patent show, have either disclosed the Wilfley invention as the basis of claimed improvements, or have sought to embody the same into their alleged inventions.

Third. Many experimenters, inventors and mill operators have resorted to every expedient and combination of elements which they could devise in the construction of ore concentrators, in the hope of retaining the Wilfley efficiency and capacity, while omitting the Wilfley patented and protected improvement, or mechanical equivalents thereof, but wholly without successful results; and

Fourth. After exhausting all other expedients, covering many years of experimenting, several experimenters and self-denominated inventors have gradually encroached upon until they have finally reached and crossed the infringement line of the Wilfley patented invention, by embodying the entire efficient operative structural combination of the Wilfley patented invention, or the mechanical equivalent thereof, in their various machines, viz: the advancing termination of the riffle cleats along a diagonal line, upon an unriffled surface, as and for the purposes hereinbefore described and illustrated.

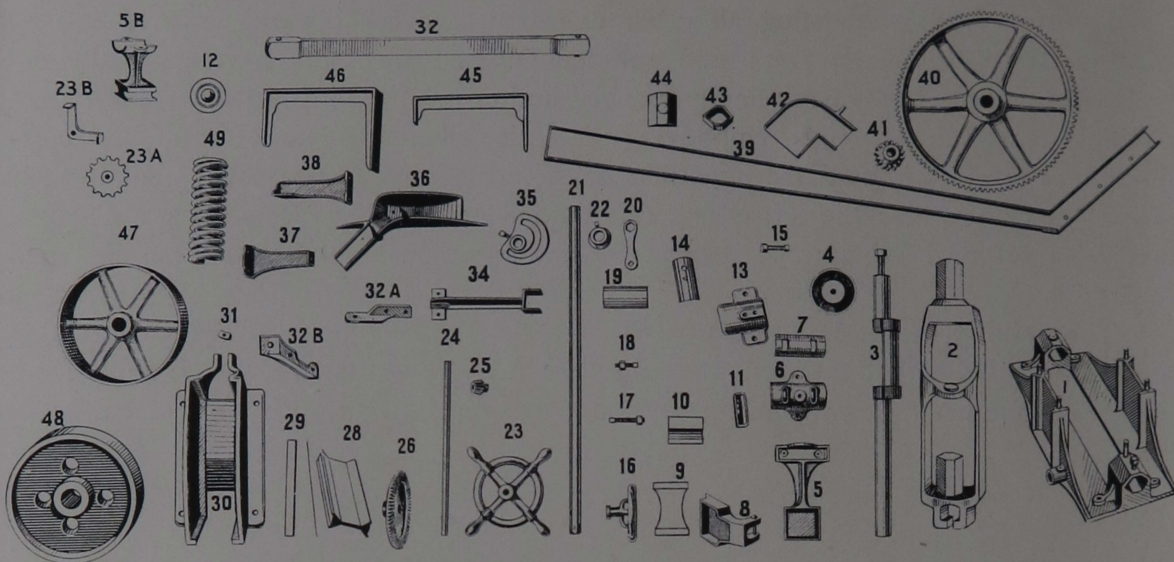
The validity of the Wilfley patented invention as embodied in the construction herein illustrated and described was adjudicated in November, 1900, and subsequent infringers have been, now are being, and hereafter will be vigorously prosecuted.



No. 3 Wilfley Slime Table

CONCENTRATING PLANTS are now giving close attention to devices for the recovery of the finely divided particles of mineral often carried away and lost in the tailings. For this service we offer the Wilfley Slime Table, illustrated above, invented by A. R. Wilfley, now successfully operating in many plants.

Bulletin No. 20 fully describes this valuable machine and will be gladly furnished on request.



List of Repair Parts

No. of Part	Name of Part	No. of Part	Name of Part
1	1 Head motion frame	1	25 Tilting pinion
1	2 Thrust bar	1	26 Tilting gear
1	3 Eccentric shaft	4	28 Rocker, chilled
1	4 Elevator drive pulley	4	29 Rocker die, chilled
1	5 Pitman	2	30 Chair
1	5B Pitman	2	31 Chair block
1	6 Pitman cap	1	32 Flexible wooden bar
1	7 Inside Pitman cap	1	32A Deck bracket for flexible wooden bar
1	8 Stroke adjusting block	1	32B Tilting beam bracket for flexible wooden bar
2	9 Toggles (see foot-note)	1	34 Conveyor spout hanger
2	10B Toggle seats	2	35 Tilting cam
1	12 Rear spring washer	1	36 Top elevator spout
1	13A Left hand eccentric shaft box	1	37 } Splash guard bracket
1	13B Right hand eccentric shaft box	1	38 }
1	14 Elevator shaft cap	1	39 Elevator spout to feed box
4	15 Rocker die adjusting screws	1	40 Elevator gear
1	16 Stroke adjusting hand wheel	1	41 Elevator pinion
1	17 Elevator box adjusting screw	1	42 Bottom elevator spout
1	18 Pitman cap screw	2	43 Chilled iron thimble
2	19 Movement box caps	3	44 Chilled iron thimble dies
1	20 Movement wrench	1	45 Small water box bracket
1	21 Elevator shaft	1	46 Large water box bracket
1	22 Elevator shaft collar	1	47 Loose pulley
1	23 Tilting hand wheel	1	48 Balance wheel
1	23A Tilting shaft lock wheel	1	49 Coil spring
1	23B Lock wheel pawl		
1	24 Tilting hand wheel shaft		

Correction Applying to Tables

Serial numbers 8000 to 9999

Part No. 5—Pitman should be described as CY5 Pitman

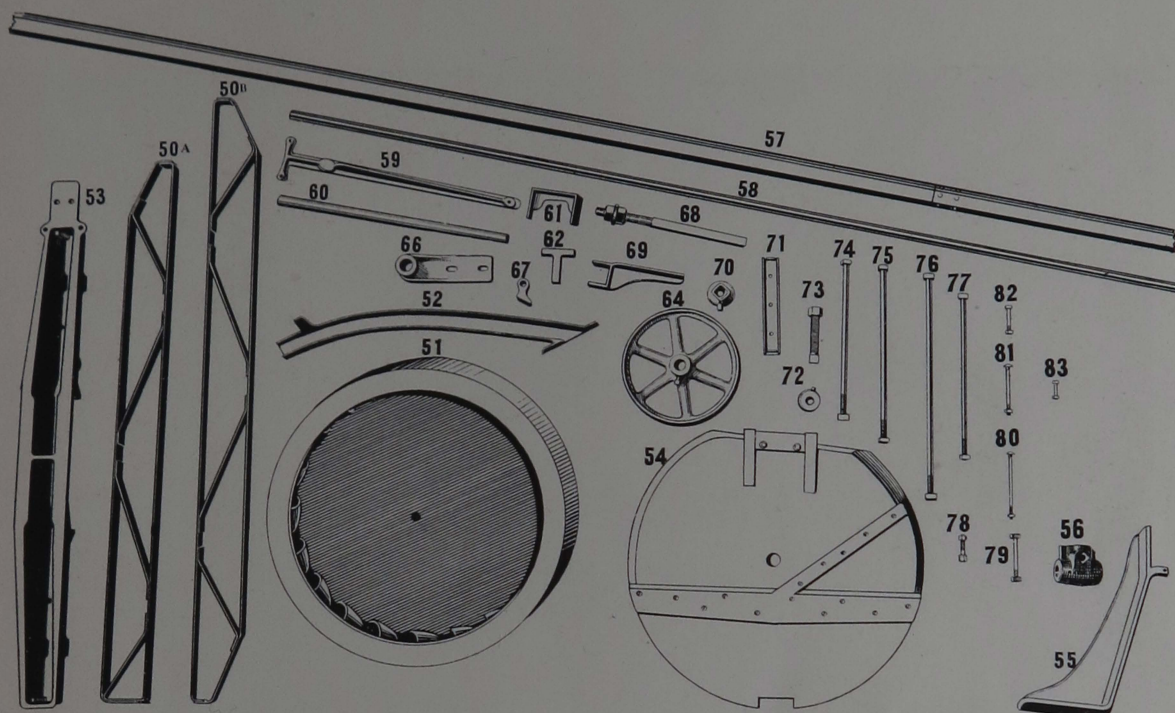
Part No. 9—Toggles should be described as No. 9 Toggles for CY5 Pitman

Serial numbers 10,000 and up

Part No. 5—Pitman should be described as 5B Pitman

Part No. 9—Toggles should be described as No. 9 Toggles for 5B Pitman

In Ordering Parts Always Give Serial Number of Table



List of Repair Parts—Continued

No. of Part	Name of Part	No. of Part	Name of Part
1	50A Short bearing truss	12	70 Cast lug washer
1	50B Long bearing truss	4	71 Wearing plate under Nos. 50A and 50B
1	51 Elevator	1	72 Countershaft collar
1	52 Cast return spout under deck	1	73 Adjusting screw under box in outboard bearing
2	53 Tilting beam	8	74 Chair bolt through timber
1	54 Elevator splash guard	2	75 Movement bolt through timbers, short
1	55 Outboard bearing stand	2	76 Movement bolt through timbers, long
1	56 Outboard bearing box	3	78 Set screw to tighten thimble die
1	57 Long return launder	1	79 Bolt to hold box to outboard bearing
1	58 Tilting shaft	2	80 Bolt to hold Nos. 55 & 56 in place
1	59 Water box hanger	2	81 Bolt through water box
1	60 Countershaft	4	82 Rocker die compression bolt
1	61 Cross spout bracket	2	83 Bolt to hold No. 69 in place
1	62 Center tee casting		
1	64 Countershaft pulley 12" x 2"		
2	66 Brackets for countershaft		
2	67 Bracket for 3/4-inch tilting shaft		
1	68 Draw bar for table deck		
1	69 Conveyor spout hanger		

CERTAIN INFORMATION must be furnished to enable us to intelligently execute orders for repairs, viz.:

Serial number stamped on name plate.

Whether right or left hand.

Give name and number of part wanted.

We must decline to accept orders for repairs without the required information.



Unit Concentrating Room, Ohio Copper Co., Lark, Utah

Notice to Purchasers

To the end that those interested in the use of the Wilfley Concentrating Table may obtain the best results, we are pleased to offer in hearty co-operation the benefit of our extensive experience.

Intelligent consideration of such requests, however, requires a full description of the ore and milling equipment employed, including the crushing, screening and classifying machinery.

